276 the smoke of tobacco oil. Wooden pipes are often decorated with burnt-in
[531] ornament (figs. 155—157 and 159—161), or, once in a while, with carved ornamentation (fig. 161), or mountings of tin.

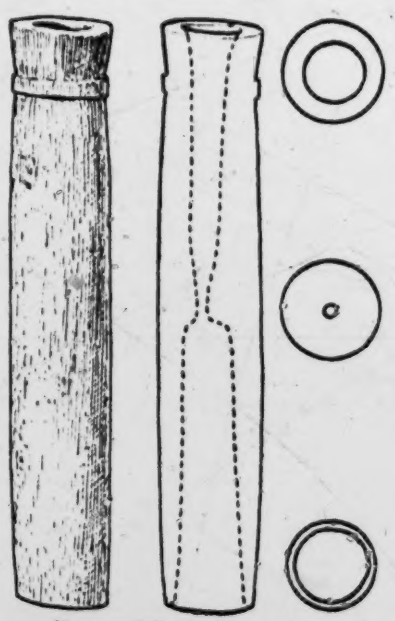

Fig. 154. Yellow wood. 03. 3. 219.

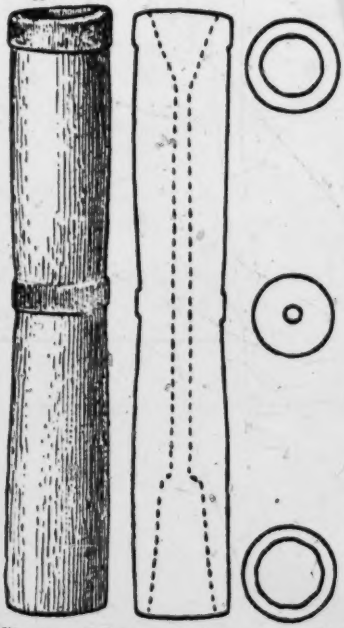

Fig. 155. Yellow wood; the rings carved in relief are coloured dark by burning. 03. 3. 224.

Tobacco pipes of wood. Choroti. Gran Chaco. Bolivia. 1/3. Riksm.

The straight type of pipe much resembles our modern cigar holders, but is nevertheless an ancient American cultural element. Straight tobacco pipes are found in widely separated parts of the New World, and in archæological excavations in North America, pipes of this kind have been found of burnt clay, among other materials, which probably are pre-Columbian.[1]

276 The Choroti Indians never smoke whilst working, or otherwise moving
517 about, but keep this form of indulgence for their sociable talks, their meetings, or drinking bouts. No Choroti, when in company with others,

[1] E. g. Holmes (1), pl. CLVI. For the distribution of the straight tobacco pipe in North and South America, see, for example, McGuire (1), and Nordenskiöld (21).

[text continues on p. 140]

1: Rosen E-5 (1901-1902) 1924 SK6 Choroti SK6

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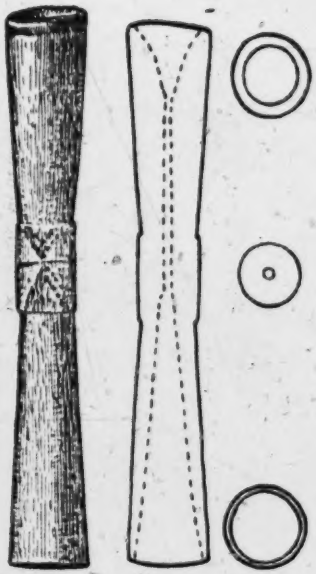

Fig. 156. Reddish-brown wood. Ornament burned in. 10. 3. 143.

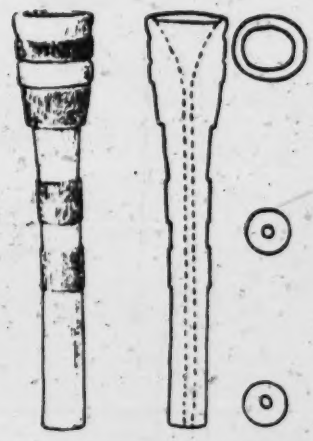

Fig. 157. Yellow wood. Four hands carved in relief, burned dark brown. 03. 3. 226.

Fig. 158. Yellow wood. 03. 3. 229.

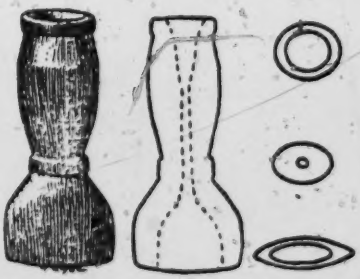

Fig. 159. Reddish-brown wood; the relief carved rings are darkened, by burning. 03. 3. 230.

Wooden tobacco pipes, Choroti, Gran Chaco, Bolivia. 1/3. Riksm.

1: Rosen E-5 (1901-1902) 1924 SK6 Choroti SK6

276 smokes his pipe alone, but lets it pass, by turns, from mouth to
517 mouth. Similarly to other primitive peoples, the Choroti not only take the smoke into their mouths, but also inhale it into their lungs, a method of smoking which apparently gives them great satisfaction.

534 The Choroti are only indifferently gifted for music, and their musical instruments are exceedingly primitive. These consist of flutes and whistles of bone, whistles made from skulls, disc-shaped whistles made of

[276
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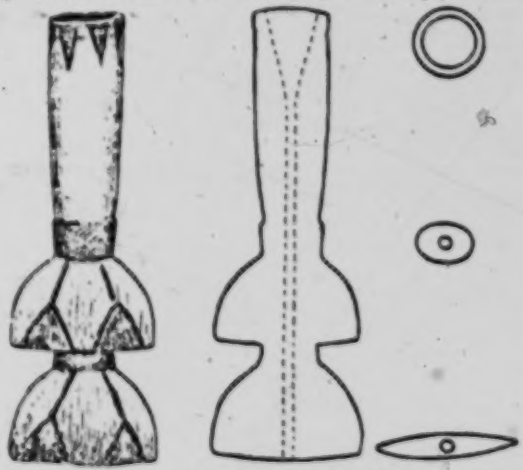

Fig. 160. Yellow wood. Ornament burned in. Riksm. 03. 3. 231.

Fig. 161. Yellow wood. The ornament on the mouthpiece and a ring round the mouth of the bowl are burned in. The mark resembling an inverted letter A is carved. The lower ring on the bowl, and the lines that are obliquely issuing from it, are carved and painted red. 03. 3. 232.

Tobacco pipes of wood. Choroti. Gran Chaco. Bolivia. 1/2. Riksm.

1: Rosen E-5 (1901-1902) 1924 SK6 Choroti SK6

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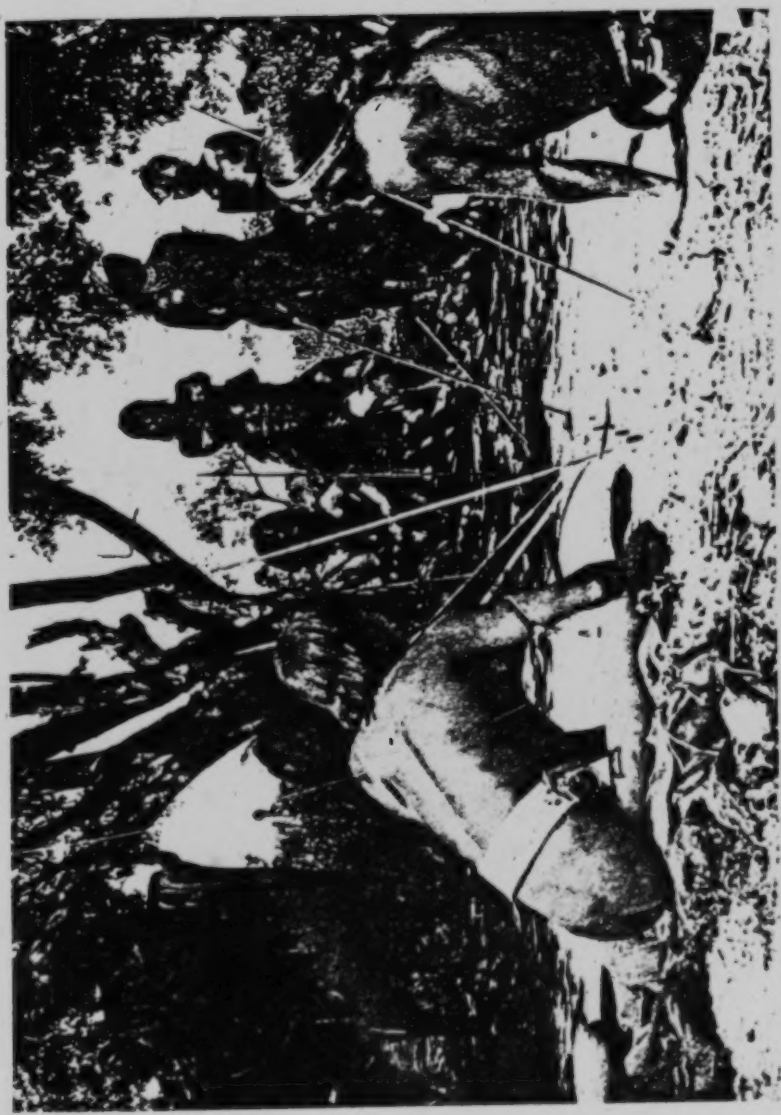

Fig 171. Men who are engaged in playing a gambling game called chukes. The scoring is done by means of arrows stuck into small holes in the ground, usually arranged in the way seen in fig. 173. On account of the shadow thrown by the arrow nearest the foreground, the holes next to this arrow, although strongly sunlit, can be seen. The third arrow from the foreground is planted in the arrows (see page 173). From this picture, as from the diagram, fig. 173, will be seen that the row of holes at times may be laid out so as to form a curve or an obtuse angle.
Chorotis. Gran Chaco Bolivia. Photo. E. v. R.

[p. 152 is blank]